

THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21, WATER STREET, BY CHARLES GORDON GREENE.

VOLUME VII.—NO. 61.

MISCELLANY.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, 10th July, 1834.

Sir—At a meeting of many merchants and others interested in commerce, in this city, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to express to you, and to the Board of Directors of the United States Bank, over which you preside, the following views:

A large portion of the difficulties under which the commercial community have labored, for some months past, has arisen from the restrictions deemed necessary on the part of the Bank of the U. S. in the differences existing between the Executive of the General Government and it—and so long as there seemed just ground for the continuance of such restrictions upon its issues and accommodations to the mercantile public—all the efforts of the New York commercial men were confined to endeavors to render them as little burdensome as possible, and to endare them with the firmness and by the sacrifices called forth by evils deemed inevitable. All agree that the pressure has been one of the most severe, and the most extensive, ever known in our country—and that it has been sustained in a manner to elevate the character and to make known the resources of our mercantile community.

So long as Congress continued in session, it was not deemed hopeless to look for some decision upon the great questions of Finance, which were agitating our country from its centre to its extremities, and that measures of relief would naturally have flowed from the definitive action of National Legislature—but disappointed this expectation, we are of opinion that the time has now arrived when the U. S. Bank, in safety beyond all contingency, with resources abundant and increasing beyond all example,—can and ought to come forward to the relief and support of the commercial interests of the country—and we will not doubt its concurrence with us in these views, which so naturally result from premises, which must be equally apparent to it and to us.

In the true spirit which should ever characterize the intercourse between mercantile men, and the direction of that organ of commerce, a *national bank*, (and in the increased necessity for such an institution, our latter experience confirms our former opinions,) we will frankly state our views to be, that the system of restriction, adopted by the bank last autumn, should now be *entirely abandoned*, and in its stead, that a course of free and useful enlargement of its loans, should be substituted, to the extent of five to ten millions of dollars—at such places, in such amounts, and in such a manner, as may most effectually restore the operations of the bank to its former beneficial influence, and meet the object proposed, of reviving public confidence, and of giving relief and support to community, accustomed to rely upon bank facilities, for the commencement and continuance of their usual commerce and trade.

These, of late, have been most unfortunately interrupted, if not paralyzed, and cannot be generally or usefully renewed except by the full and free co-operation of the U. S. Bank, as now indicated—especially by those who, although rich in enterprise, skill, and character, are yet deficient in actual capital—a class which constitutes the bone and sinew of our community, and is destined, ere long, unless prevented by a continuance of untoward events, to furnish leading men in influence and wealth.

By such a course adopted by the United States Bank, publicly proclaimed and zealously persevered in for twelve months at least (which will afford ample time for any measures of precaution on its part prior to 1836) the most beneficial consequences would be secured—the almost extinct impulse of private credit would be revived—many of the great evils of our present condition would be removed—the usual facilities of business in all its ramifications, would be promoted—the recent lessons of suffering would be security against overtrading, and the commerce and trade of the nation would at least, measurably, resume activity—vigor and prosperity.

The intercourse of the Bank with its customers would thus be replaced upon its former footing of mutual benefit, and the interest of both be promoted by so natural and wise a policy, which to be of the greatest advantage, should be of the longest possible duration, so understood by parties.

We have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, sir, Your obedient servants,

(Signed.)

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN HAGGERTY,
JAMES G. KING.
CHAS. H. RUSSELL,
GEO. GRISWOLD,
THOS. TILSTON,
J. W. LEAVITT,
JNO. GOODHUE,
JOHN A. STEVENS.

To N. BIDDLE, Esq.
President of the United States Bank,
Philadelphia.

Bank of the United States, July 11, 1834.

GENTLEMEN—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 10th inst., which was immediately submitted to the Board of Directors, from whom it could not fail to receive the respectful consideration due to the signers of it.

The general subject of which it treats, has as you may naturally suppose, engaged the early and anxious attention of the Directors. For some months past, the principal object of their measures has been to provide for the safety, and to maintain the credit of the Bank, at all hazards.

The restrictions upon its business, which they were under the necessity of imposing for this purpose, were as painful to the Board of Directors as to the community, and they confidently trusted that the national legislature, if it sanctioned the measures which rendered these restraints necessary, would have provided other means of mitigating their inevitable pressure. But the adjournment of Congress without adopting any measures either of redress to the Bank, or of relief to the community, places both the Bank and the country in a new relation to each other, and imposes upon the diminished ability of the Bank an extraordinary demand for its assistance.

To that claim the Board of Directors cannot be insensible. They feel that the prosperity of the Bank is completely identified with that of the country, and they deem it not merely a duty, but a gratification to interpose wherever the resources of the Bank can be safely employed in the relief and support of the great interests of the community. Accordingly on the 27th ultimo—when it was perceived that Congress was about to adjourn without adopting any measures for the relief of the country, the Board appointed a committee to consider the new duties which that event might devolve upon the Bank, and their report was thus day adopted.

That report contemplates two objects: the first is to put an immediate end to all curtailments of the loans hitherto directed, a measure which was forthwith adopted—the second regards the future expansion of the loans of the Bank—a subject, as you are aware, of far greater difficulty and delicacy. The long experience and the sagacity in business, for which so many of you, gentlemen, are distinguished, will, I think, readily

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1834.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

suggest to you that a general public declaration of a purpose to add to the loans of the Bank a sum of from five to ten millions of dollars, might be productive of a great disadvantage, as well to the Bank as to the public; and that the more prudent course of expansion, if any be necessary, would be to increase the loans cautiously and gently, at those points which most require relief.

To such a policy the Board are well disposed—and they will proceed to the consideration of your views, with every disposition to concur in them: so far as the state of the institution and the principles on which they think it prudent to conduct its affairs, will permit.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully yours,

N. BIDDLE, President.

To Messrs. James Brown, John Haggerty, James G. King, C. H. Russell, George Griswold, Thos. Tilston, Jno. W. Leavitt, John A. Stevens, Jonathan Goodhue.

JOS. BLUXOME, TAILOR AND WOOLLEN DRAPER—At the Old Stand, No. 3 Brattle street, has recently received a choice assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vests, to which he respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public to decide on such additions as their wardrobe may require for the season.

J. B. takes this opportunity of making his acknowledgements for the liberal patronage with which he has been favored, and to merit the continuance of the same, by using every necessary exertion to give satisfaction. The establishment is stocked with a general assortment of fashionable Ready Made Clothing, to which the requisite seasonable additions are constantly making, and which will be sold cheap, for cash.

JOS. BLUXOME,
No 3 Brattle st.

March 29 epdm
WHITE LININGS, GRAIN LEATHER, &c.

Tanned, 300 doz white Linings, most of which were tanned by Russell's improved process, of assorted sizes, shaved and unshaved, prices from \$25 to \$75 per doz. The above skins for beauty and durability are not equalled by any in the market. Also, 4000 ft Grain Leather, a superior article; with almost every other kind of stock in the Leather line, at low prices, for cash or approved credit.

L. H. M. COCHRAN & CO.
No 11 Exchange street.

June 21—2awstf

SPARRING AND FENCING GLOVES always

on hand, made by a first rate workman, and of the best materials. Gentlemen in want of the above named articles made to order can be accommodated at the shortest notice by applying at Chambers No. 33 School Street.

tho'm T. H. FOSTER, Successor to J. G. SHUTE.

NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN.—A new article of BOOTS for summer use, just received by MORSE & TOWLE, at No. 25 Court street, (opposite Thos. Leach's Thread Store.)

Also, a complete assortment of men's women's and children's BOOTS & SHOES, of the very best quality, and at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

N. B. Country dealers are respectfully requested to call before purchasing elsewhere.

May 2

HOUSE IN VERNON ST. FOR SALE.—The three story brick Dwelling House, No. 30 Vernon street, built about three years since, in the best manner, and is in good order. It contains 11 good sized rooms, good cellar, pump and rain water cistern and convenient out houses. The estate is 55 feet deep by 21½ feet in width, with one half of a passage way to the rear, of 3 feet. The house may be seen upon application on the premises. Terms liberal.

tf June 11

REMOVAL.—WM. P. BROOKS would inform his friends in the publick, that he has removed his place of business from Merriman street to Store No. 32 Union street, where he has constantly on hand and for sale, all articles usually contained in a Furniture Warehouse, and would solicit a continuation of their patronage.

ep3w* July 3

FRESH GOODS FOR CASH.—HOW & JONES

No. 60 Milk street, offer for sale, a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic Goods, adapted to the season—on lowest terms, for cash.

Also, an extensive assortment of Boots, Shoes, and all kinds, which are offered low.

epft—May 2

FOR SALE by the subscriber, No. 267 Washington st., opposite the head of Summer street, 150 pairs of sewed calf skin Boots, for \$50—150 pairs of pegged do for do for \$25—100 pairs of pegged horse do, for \$25—100 milled do for \$175—100 do for \$150.

CHARLES COOK.

Sept. 13

COAL.—Camel, Orrel, New Castle, Bridgeport and An-

thracite Coals, of superior quality, selected expressly for Grates. Also, New Castle and Virginia Coal for Smith's use.

For sale by PETER DUNBAR, No 15 Custom House street, or at his Coal yard, next south of Arch wharf, Broad street.

june 11

SPIRIT GAS LAMPS AND FEATHERS

Received, No. 24 Hanover street, near Court street.

A variety of Glass and Brassica Split Gas Lamps. Also, all kinds of Feathers, in bags, or put into beds, and will be sold as low as possible, for ready cash.

E. B. McLAUGHLIN.

Feb. 26

JUST FINISHED, at BRUCE & CO'S, a fine assort-

ment of Broaches and Finger Rings, which will be sold for very small advance.

N. B. Any of the above articles will be made to order at a very short notice.

Also, will repair Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Specks, Combs, &c., very low at 251 Washington st.

june 20

EUROPEAN LEECHES.—WILLIAM BROWN

respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he constantly keeps a supply of Fresh EUROPEAN LEECHES;

and has made arrangements with Miss MARY HASTINGS, who will attend to the application of them.

Orders left at the corner of Washington and Eliot Sts., will meet with prompt attendance.

Point of Pines, (Chelsea Beach,) June 23, 1834.

tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscriber has recently opened a new establishment, at No. 22 Congress street, by Messrs. LOWE & REED, Merchants Row, and WM. C. STIMPSON, & Co. south side Faunell Hall. 3m 14

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june 20

OLD COLONY HOUSE, HINGHAM

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above named establish-

ment, which is put in complete order for the reception of company.

Great care has been taken to engage good attendance in every department, for the convenience of those who may hon-

or him with their company.

N. B. The house is well known to need a description, it being one of the most pleasant and fashionable places of res-

ort within the vicinity of Boston.

Hingham, May 12.

tf

WESSONVILLE HOTEL.

The subscriber having taken the above mentioned house, a long and well known establishment, formerly kept by Silas Wesson, Esq. which has undergone a thorough repair, and been newly furnished throughout, begs leave to inform the former customers, the present customers, and all who may hereafter favor him with their patronage, that his house will be well supplied with the dainties of the season, and that he will endeavor to be prepared at all times to accommodate those who may call upon him. His bar will be furnished with Choice Old Wines, Fruits, and other Refreshments.

The subscriber will be prepared to accommodate boarders

Carriages and Horses ready at the shortest notice, to convey stage passengers, boarders, and others. Stage passengers and others can be conveyed to and from the HOPKINTON SPRINGS, at any hour of the day—it being but a short distance, and a pleasant ride. Stages to and from Boston and New York, every day. Post Office kept at this place. Letters for boarders in the Springs, directed to this office, will be forwarded immediately.

LUKE BEAL,
Wessonsville, Westboro, May 22, 1834.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

No. 34 COMMERCIAL STREET, BOSTON.

JOHN E. HUNT always leaves to inform his friends in the publick, that he has taken the above named establishment, a Sumptuous Establishment. Having had a long experience in keeping a genteel "Restaurant," and eating house, he flatters himself that the reputation which he has gained will ensure him a liberal patronage.

Clubs, Parties, Engine and Fire Companies, can be accommo-

dated at short notice, with every thing which the season af-

fords. Coffee, Soups and refreshments, at all hours, and the Bar will be found stocked with the best of Liquors and Wines.

Merchants in the neighborhood of Commercial wharf, Ship

Masters, and the numerous business men in that part of the city, are respectfully invited to call and inspect the conven-

iently modish and comfortable place of the place.

The House has been fitted up for an extensive but private

Boarding House. Gentleman intend to take the Southern

Packets at the neighboring Slips, and Country Traders, will

find airy rooms, good accommodations and prompt attend-

ance, convenient to their business, and at the same time ref-

ined, comfortable, and "at home."

THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1834.

The U. S. Bank.—We have placed upon the First Page of this paper, for future reference, as well as for present reading, two letters, which have been going the rounds of the opposition press, one from certain merchants, and the agents of Barings & Brothers, the English Bankers, living in New York, to Mr Biddle; and the other, Mr Biddle's answer, on the subject of the future course of the Bank of the United States. We commend them to the careful and serious consideration of the whole American people, but more particularly to that portion of them who have been oppressed and plundered by the measures of the Bank, and who have aided, unwittingly, in their distress memorials, the plans by which they were robbed—to those who foolishly kissed the rod that scourged them. The panic was got up to order—no manufacturer ever fabricated a piece of goods more to pattern, than the agents of the Bank made up their fac-simile meetings, and manufactured their distressers according to order. In the first stages of this business, we sounded the alarm—we warned the merchants against their ruinous course—we told them, as a reference to our files will prove, the evils they were bringing on themselves and the debtor class, which is the trading class, and the utter impotency of their measures, so far as they expected to affect public opinion, to control political power.

Our admonitions were derided, our statements denied, and ourselves abused; but now let our traders see what these British agents say in their letter to Mr Biddle:

A large portion of the difficulties under which the commercial community have labored for some months past, has arisen from the restrictions deemed necessary on the part of the *United States Bank*, in the differences existing between the Executive Government and it; and it so long as there seemed just ground for the continuance of such restrictions upon its issues and accommodations, to the mercantile public, all efforts of the New York commercial men were confined, to endeavour to render them as little burdensome as possible, and to endue them with the firmness and by the sacrifices called forth by evils deemed inevitable.

*So long as Congress continued in session it was not deemed hopeless to look for some decision upon the great question of whether we were agitating our country from its centre to its extremities, or if measures of relief would naturally have flowed from the due action of the National Legislature; but disappointed in this expectation, we are of opinion, that the time has now arrived when the *United States Bank*, in safety beyond all contingency, may resources abundant, and increasing beyond all example, can and ought, to come forward to the relief and support of the commercial interests of the country; and we will not doubt, its concurrence with us in these views, which so naturally result from premises, which must be equally apparent to it and to us.*

What is the plain English of this? So long as the Bank deemed it necessary, in its war with the Executive, to oppress the people, to influence Congress to renew the Bank charter, and thus virtually surrender the whole power and government of the country into the hands of sordid, soulless bankers, these men endured the pressure as willing martyrs, hoping for their great and final reward—but Congress having now adjourned, more firm and fixed than ever in their hostility to the Bank, they deem further sacrifices useless and inexpedient. Mr Biddle answers as follows:—

The restrictions upon its business, which they were under the necessity of imposing for this purpose, were as painful to the Board of Directors as to the community; and they confidently trusted that the *National Legislature*, if it sanctioned the measures which rendered these restraints necessary, would provide other means of mitigating their inevitable pressure, than the adjournment of Congress, without adopting any measure, either to the Bank, or to relief of the community, placed at the Bank's disposal. The country in a new relation to each other, and imposes upon the Bank the ability of the Bank an extraordinary demand for its assistance. To that claim the Board of Directors cannot be insensible. They feel that the prosperity of the Bank is completely identified with that of the country; and they deem it not merely a duty but a gratification to interpose, whenever the resources of the Bank can be safely employed in the relief and support of the general interest of the community. Accordingly, on the 27th ult., when it was proposed that Congress was about to adjourn without adopting any measures for the relief of the country, the Board appointed a committee to consider the views of the country, which that event might devolve upon the Bank, and their report was this day adopted. That report contemplates two objects. The first is to put an immediate end to all the covenants of the loans hitherto directed—a measure which was forthwith adopted. The second regards the future expansion of the loans of the Bank.

Insolence and falsehood are the characteristics of this letter. The Bank is now placed in a new relation to the country; and Congress, the representatives of the States and the people, having failed to do their duty and to relieve the country, the Bank will graciously condescend to take the American people under its patronage!

It is false that Congress did nothing to relieve the community from the fangs of the Bank—Congress, in spite of the efforts of the Bank, passed the coin bills, making foreign gold and silver a legal tender, and raising the legal value of gold to its market value. This was a great and leading measure of the administration, and so obviously beneficial, that the merchants of this city petitioned Congress to adopt it, notwithstanding the inconsistency of such a request with their Bank memorial just then before sent to the same body. This measure alone has more than doubled the specie basis of the country, and is a more serious blow against the power and influence of the Bank, than any other that could have been adopted. It gave at once currency and life to more specie, Mexican dollars and other foreign silver, already in the country, but not current, than all that the U. S. Bank had hoarded in the previous ten months of its operations. On the first of July the Bank had \$12,823,997 on hand in specie, and it is estimated by good judges that the coin bills made \$15,000,000 of silver current; so that the Bank might board until it had called into its vaults \$30,000,000 of specie, and the money market would not be harder than with the \$13,000,000 in the Bank's vaults before the passage of the coin bills. It was as much the inability of the Banks to keep up any general pressure over the whole country, after the passage of these bills, as the inability of demanding further sacrifices from its partisans, in the expectation of overawing Congress, that induced it to change its course.

A correspondent inquires why the committee appointed at a late meeting of the grocers at No. 16 Franklin street, have not attended to the duty assigned them, of providing a larger hall, and calling another meeting through the newspapers, during the succeeding week.

The steamboat Mc Donough will leave Foster's Wharf, this morning at 9 o'clock, on a pleasure excursion to Salem.

The Philadelphia Whigs have presented a service of plate to ex-Secretary Duane, for—what?

In order to make room for the important articles respecting the U. S. Bank, we have been compelled to lay over our usual supply of light reading.

The Hon. Martin Van Buren, Vice President of the United States, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, and was visited at the Mansion House by a great number of citizens. He leaves the city this morning at half past ten o'clock, in the New York boat, starting from Chestnut street wharf.—*Pennsylvanian of Sat.*

the Bank. But these facts will neither convince the wise men of this city of the folly of having sustained the Bank, nor induce them to change their course. Men who have so much feeling and so little intelligence as many of the Bank partisans in this and other places, are fit instruments for Mr Biddle to use, to enrich himself and the magnates of the party. They are his white slaves. At the Bank meeting at Faneuil Hall last winter, one of the Bank agents, to convince the audience of his disinterestedness, assured them, that he had had no accommodation from the Bank. His firm, however, had had a loan from the Branch here but a short time previous, of \$50,000—but as he paid simple interest for it, he no doubt eased his conscience by considering the interest an equivalent for the loan—and it was not, therefore, an “accommodation”—though he most probably accommodated some of the Kilby street counter jumpers with it, at the tune of one or two per cent. per month; and they were content to be thus used and shaved.

We publish a table showing the state of the branch in this city on the first of July, and also a monthly table of the condition of the Bank since January. Every one conversant with banking operations will see, what the New York gentlemen tacitly admit, that the money panic and pressure have been the voluntary work of the Bank, for political effect.—The enlargement of the Bank loans in March was under a particular arrangement, required by certain New York gentlemen. One of the most effectual ways of keeping the Bank shorn of its power, is for every man who gets one of its bills to send it home for the specie, and we hope every man who wishes to see the institution crushed and put down, will make it a matter of duty—of solemn duty to himself and his country, to send home its bills and get the specie—people may say this will make money scarce, but it will not, for a silver dollar in the pocket of the farmer is money, and better than the Bank money.—Our present limits admonish us to stop, but we may take the subject up again.

GENERAL MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE BANK, FROM JANUARY TO JULY, INCLUSIVE.	
Loans on Personal Security, \$3,709,480.50	January, 22
on Bank Stocks, \$93,424,827.97	February, 23
on other Stocks, \$4,934,429.30	March, 24
Domestic Bills, \$3,693,989.46	April, 25
Baring, Brothers & Co. &c., \$1,729,422.50	May, 26
Repayment of Pub. Debt, \$1,030,123,37.71	June, 27
of the U. S., \$1,971,032,437.86	July, 18
Public Officers, \$1,533,709.50	
Circumstantial Deposits, \$1,734,365.50	
Due from State Banks, \$1,928,377.46	
Total of Loans, \$4,911,461.70	
Bank Stock, \$1,729,422.50	
Other Securities, \$4,200.00	
Domestic Bills, 1,587,621.10	
Depos. of Pub. Off., 2,882,155.90	
Due from State Banks, 1,924,144.00	
Condition of the Boston Branch, JULY 1.	
Loans on Personal Security, 1,216,796.53	Due from State Banks, 46,398.41
Bank Stock, 43,528.39	Due to do, 81,997.27
Other Securities, 529,060.89	Specie, 560.78
Domestic Bills, 1,587,621.10	Treas. of the U. S., 132,873.73
	Cents, Due Individuals, 151,353.23

More violence of the Bankites.—We learn from some of the papers of the Monied King, that Mr PARKS, the Representative in Congress from Penobscot district, in Maine, was insulted and hissed as he landed from the steamboat, by the minions of the Bank.

During the late war, a singular game of bullying and outrage was played by this British Bank party—Mr Widgery, Mr Seaver, Col. Turner, and other members of Congress, who had voted for the war, were hissed, insulted, and mobbed by them. At last the spirit of democracy was aroused, and the friends of the country inflicted signal, but merited chastisement upon the British party at Baltimore, and one of their leaders, Gen. Lingan, was killed. This put a stop to their bullying insolence. We are not advocates of mob law—we reprobate violence, and we advise the democrats, throughout the country, never to commence it—not tamely to submit to it—but to repel violence by force, and chastise insolence in a summary and effectual manner.

Two or three New York editors have been most egregiously hoaxed by a young rogue who pretends to have mutilated the figure head, and are quite vexed because the editors in this city will not shut their eyes and ears, and cry amen to their hoax. We should like to know whether the New Yorkers *really believed* the story, or whether they are acting upon the principle that “a he well stuck to is as good as the truth.”

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NAVY YARD, BOSTON, 3

July 21, 1834.

To the Editor of the Boston Morning Post.—

SIR.—Having seen, in the Boston Daily Advocate, of the 10th inst. the remarks of the Editor, by which he endeavors to justify the decapitation of the Figure on the bows of the Constitution, on the ground that the act of putting it on was unlawful, I have deemed it my duty to lay before your readers the authority which I had from the Navy Board, independent of my own, for placing it there, which I consider made it as lawful as the keel or keelson of the ship.

This I do, notwithstanding I have caused it to be asserted in general terms in the Evening Gazette of the 5th of April, and the Mercantile Journal of the 27th of March, that I had full authority for my doing.

The extract which now follows will, I trust, put the question as to the legality of the ornament forever to sleep.

Extract from the Navy Commissioners letter of the 15th March, 1834.—

* * * * *
As the Figure Head is, by your statement, nearly completed, and as the Board are disposed to believe that your order was given without recollecting the article referred to, and was intended as a compliment to the President of the United States, they leave it to your discretion, with reference to all the circumstances attending the case, to place it, as originally intended by you, or to reserve it for one of the Ships of the line at the Yard, which are unprovided with heads.

Respectfully &c.

JNO. RODGERS.

Com. JESSE D. ELLIOTT,
Commander Navy, &c.

(Signed) J. D. ELLIOTT.

For Foreign Items—From the Evening Star.

Foreign Items—From the Evening Star.

A rag picker, who lived happily in a blind alley, with his wife and child, becoming suddenly inflamed with a passion to appear on the boards of tragedy, was, in consequence of being dissuaded therefrom, driven to despair, intemperance and suicide. The following is a translation of his last will and testament:—

“After having well and maturely reflected and submitted myself to the tribunal of my own conscience, I have decided to renounce my existence. I declare to all whom it may concern that I am the sole author of the destruction of my community. I leave my wife and child in profound misery. I supplicate society to remove the thorns from their path. I am judge, accused, and executioner: can there be a moment more terrible in life? Custom, which has grown into a passion for a subtle and violent drink, has deranged all my organs, and forces me to descend into the regions of darkness.”

Mademoiselle Mars, though aged 60, continues to personate with her sweet face and graceful vivacity the most youthful parts in the drama. There is a perennial beauty in the fire of this lady's eye, and in the delicate symmetry of her features, that seem to set time at defiance. She charms as much to day almost as she did in the time of Napoleon. Who has not heard of her Susannah, in the Marriage of Figaro?

Great difficulties exist in the French chamber in what manner to indemnify the citizens of Lyons, for the damage done during the late bombardment and carnage. Like some of our members of Congress, it is proposed to repair the buildings under the act of “internal improvement.”

Horace Vernet, the celebrated painter, having served out his six years as director of the School of Rome, the King will choose his successor. The candidates are Ingres, Garnier, Heim, Schmetz, Langlois, Granger.

The journeymen tailors of Tours, demand two francs more on the cut of their coats and redingotes, (French word for riding coats,) and the shoemakers are also grumbling.

The Duke of Richmond has definitively arranged with the French government, so that the newspapers of England and France should be reciprocally exonerated from postage.

Metternich, the arch intriguer, has been selling, at private sale, at enormous prices, parcels of some of his famous wine of Johannisberg.

Four thousand dollars are being expended for the improvement of the port of Dieppe.

The commerce of Rouen on the Seine is very active—280 different vessels arrived there within a few days.

For the Boston Morning Post.

The Bank.—The recent measure of the U. S. Bank is precisely such as was anticipated, and as has been repeatedly predicted. It was well known by those, who are not wilfully blind, that so soon as Congress had risen, and the hope of coercing that body was over, by the *distress policy*, the interest of the Bank would require, that their monies, called in for the purpose of creating distress, should not lie dead in the vaults, but should be re-loaned on interest, and thus become productive. This is, accordingly, the course now to be pursued.

The harbinger of this event appeared, a few days since, in the Courier, the evident precursor of what has followed. Two communications, in two successive papers, written probably by President Biddle, or by some other president, called on the Directors of the Bank, in very humble, submissive, mendicant terms, to have compassion on the poor merchants, and out of the superabundance of their superfluous hoarded specie, to make the issues and loans, which they were abundantly able to make. These “two little cock-boats,” sent out to pilot Mr Biddle's big ship into port, were immediately followed, as was expected, by the letter of the New York Committee to him, (which was undoubtedly devised and prepared in the Bank,) and also his answer, which was, of course, to respond and conform to it. Here is a scheme laid, to take in the flats and to gull the community. It is what was known and expected; what had been done before; what will be repeated; and will, of course, be applauded by the corrupt and supine tools of the Bank, as magnanimous and liberal.

The object of the Bank is two fold. First, it is for its interest to place its funds in a situation to be productive. It has no intention of keeping a large amount of useless specie on hand;—and the idea of calling in their loans, in order to prepare for winding up their concerns, is all mere fudge: the directors never had any such intention. The same course of calling in, and of producing distress, was tried previous to the last presidential election, and the same excuse was pretended; but as soon as the elections were over, and the session of Congress had closed, the loans were increased as before. Every one, in the least acquainted with banking, knows that no such preparations are necessary in the least, at a period so long before the expiration of the charter. During the last session, the same farce has been acted over again, and it will, no doubt, be again repeated, for the third time, next winter.

The second object of the Bank now is, to *create* new debts from necessitous and influential individuals; to make money again plenty; and to induce extensive contracts and engagements in business, in order, the more easily, to produce distress, and that in a greater degree, at a time when the creation of such distress will be beneficial to the Bank. Business is now restricted within proper limits, traders are cautious of making future contracts, and the great amount of specie which has been brought into the country by the previous state of things, has nearly relieved the community of all extraordinary pressure, in spite of the Bank. Its power is now almost nugatory. It is therefore necessary to change this state of things, in order to restore its influence, and to give it the full power of producing the same distress, and the same influence, which it has recently exercised. We caution the public, and the trading portion of it in particular, how they accept of loans from the U. S. Bank, or any other bank, to a great extent, or how they extend their business, under the idea that money is continual plentiful for any length of time. They should be prepared for another scarcity, at the next session of Congress. If the same policy should not then be again pursued by the Bank, it will not be from motives of feeling, of compassion, of patriotism, but only because a change of policy may possibly be deemed necessary. The public may depend on just such a course, as the Bank shall deem most for its own interest, without regard to any other consideration; and this will probably be a repetition of its previous measures.

In the U. States, there are upwards of five hundred and forty banks, the united capital of which is upwards of two hundred millions of dollars. The specie and specie funds on hand, in all these banks, is but a little over seventeen millions of dollars; which is all that is necessary, in order to make loans, accommodate their customers, and transact the necessary business of banking. And yet the U. S. Bank, in these times of great pressure and distress, with only thirty five millions capital, has about seventeen millions of specie and specie funds on hand, equal to the amount in all the other five hundred and forty banks in the Union!—With this immense amount of useless specie, instead of attempting to assist the country, and to relieve the pressure, as they might have done, it has, on the contrary, without the least necessity, been calling in its loans, and purposely increasing the pressure and distress: and this, for the sole purpose of making the government unpopular, and, through the clamors of the people, thus produced, of coercing the President and Congress into a renewal of its charter, and of its valuable exclusive privileges.

In the Earthquake at Santa Martha.—We have before us a letter from Santa Martha, South America, dated June 15. One-third of the houses had been thrown down by the late earthquake, and of the rest, a half were rendered uninhabitable. The Church of San Domingo was demolished, and the tower of the Cathedral thrown down. Nine-tenths of the inhabitants had left the city. The desolation of its appearance

CUSTOM HOUSE, BOSTON,

JULY 21, 1834.

PROPOSALS will be received until the first day of August at noon, for building a Stone Monument, or Beacon, on Deer Island Point, shoal, in Boston Harbor, of the following description, viz.:

The monument to be square, thirty feet high from the top of the foundation; twenty feet square at the base and four feet at the top; to be of granite stone hammered to bed and build; the foundation to be laid with stones of granite, to be laid with stones two feet square. The first eight courses of stones to be laid with stones eighteen inches square, eight stones in the course; the next four courses the stone to be one foot thick and eighteen inches high, sixteen inches square, eight stones in the course; the next five courses the stone to be one foot square, four stones in the course; the next five feet to be laid cob work, stone one foot square; the top to be capped with stone one foot thick and two feet high. The first 12 courses to have three bolts in each stone 14 inch diameter; the next eight courses to have two bolts in each stone, 14 inch; the remaining courses to have two bolts in each stone, 14 inch. It is required to go through the upper stones and six stones below to undermine all the stones to be deeper in the area of the Monument to be first filled in with ten tons rough split stone, the crevices of which to be filled up with common ballast stones; the remainder of the area to be filled in with common ballast to within ten feet of the top, or to the amount of 150 tons in addition to the 100 tons of rough split stone. The work to be completed by the first day of October next.

July 21 DAVID HENSHAW, Collector.

NAVY AGENTS' OFFICE,

BOSTON, JULY 13, 1834.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 25th instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass., all the Fresh Beef and Vegetables that may be required for the use of the aforesaid Navy Yard until the 1st January, 1834.

To be delivered to the entire satisfaction of the Commandant of the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass. aforesaid.

DANIEL D. BRODHEAD, Navy Agent.

July 19 isep't25

NAVY AGENTS' OFFICE,

BOSTON, JULY 9, 1834.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 22d instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass., on or before the 15th September next, about one hundred tons best quality Anthracite Coal.

To be delivered to the entire satisfaction of the Commandant of the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass. aforesaid.

DANIEL D. BRODHEAD, Navy Agent.

July 9 isep't22

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HIGH STREET HOSPITAL AND BOARDING HOUSE, FOR THE SICK AND LAME.
DR. F. SMITH takes this method to inform his friends and public, that he has taken that large and pleasant house, No. 54 High street, between Federal and Atkinson streets, for the accommodation of the Sick and Lame, who may apply to him for help, upon the following

CONDITIONS.

1. Nothing of a poisonous nature shall be given, on any occasion whatever; such as quicksilver under the names of mercury, calomel, corrosive sublimate, arsenic, antimony, nitre, opium, laudanum, &c. No blistering, bleeding, steaming, or purging cold waters.

2. For boarding men, \$5 per week, women, \$2 per week, exclusive of washing.

3. For one course of medicine, \$2.50; some deduction from the above, if paid in advance. Advice gratis.

4. All persons who come without recommendations from others that can be relied on, must obtain security if required, or pay a certain sum in advance.

5. Money due for board must be paid every other week, unless an arrangement is made to the contrary, upon certain conditions.

6. No person received to be attended, to be out later than ten o'clock at night, or drink spirituous liquors.

7. People (who live in the city or country) who come to be attended once, and stay one or two nights, to pay \$3 for board and attendance.

8. Those who come or send their children or friends, may depend upon their being treated in a truthful and friendly manner.

The following are among the many diseases which have been and may be cured with the Vegetable Medicines.—Ague in the rheine, pain in the Ears, Eyes Inflamed, recent Deafness, Catarrh, Drop, Swelled Neck, loss of speech, King's Evil, Lock Jaw, Stiff Neck, Asthma, Rheumatism, Consumption, Complaints, Diarrhoea, Painful Bowels, Ulcers, Piles, The Worm, Jaundice, Cholera, Salt Rheum, Strangury, internal Bleeding, Clubbings, Ich, Leprosy, Female Complaints generally with many others, too numerous to mention here.

A great variety of Vegetable Medicines prepared by E. SMITH, and constantly for sale at No. 54, High street, and by Daniel Lillie, No. 13, Tleton-street, North End. Also, by Moses Ross, Haverhill, Mass.

VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

Prepared by Dr. E. SMITH, 54 High street, Boston.

The following are among the many preparations kept constantly for sale at No. 51 High street:—

Vegetable Elixirs. Excellent for pain in the stomach and bowels, and Rheumatic complaints.

Pills—for the head ache, bilious complaints, costiveness, dyspepsia, and difficulties in the stomach and liver.

Vegetable Powders—Useful for cold and foul stomach, violent cough, sore throat, and to relieve from threatened fevers.

Feverish Bitters—For Jaundice, loss of appetite, sickness in the stomach, and headache, &c.

Botanic Ointments—A certain cure for humors, corns, stiff joints, shrunk cords, stiffness in the neck, rheumatic complaints, swelling in the throat, clubbings, chapped hands, weakness and pain in the back, sores, ringworms, cuts and burns.

Olive Ointment—Very useful for Salt Rheum, as many can testify.

Health Restorative—Excellent to remove obstructions in the kidneys, for stranguary, diabetes, and various female complaints.

Cough Powders—Good for whooping cough, and ulcers in the throat.

Cathartic Drops—Excellent for indigestion, liver complaints, stranguary, obstructions in the kidneys, and a certain cure for costiveness.

Orders for any of the above medicine will be attended to faithfully.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, No. 54 High street. Diseases of the Eyes and Ears, Ulcers in the Head, Pain, Dizziness, Catarrh, and other difficulties of the Head, attended to with safety and success, on reasonable terms.

June 6

LIFE IS VALUABLE!—The American Cork Company offer ground, grated, or powdered Cork, which article is prepared for the following purposes, viz.: Filling beds, mattresses and pillows, sacking or cases, stuffing seats and cushions for sofas, chairs and carriages, and stuffing saddles and collars for horses, and for the purposes and uses for which feathers, hair, moss, chaff, straw, and other substances have been heretofore used.

The Company are desirous at this time to introduce to the notice of the American people the

CORK MATTRESS.

Or, **SEAMEN'S FLOATING BED.**

The company have now on hand, specimens of Cork Mattresses, varying in price from five to ten dollars, and are now ready to execute orders at short notice. The cork will be sold in bulk to such persons as choose to manufacture for them.

HENRY KNAAP, Agent.

Head of Western Avenue.

These Mattresses are also for sale by MOSES MELLIN, dealer in Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, &c., chambers corner of Union and Ann street, Boston.

A. D. COVE, General Agent, at New Orleans.

7 Agents will soon be appointed in all the principal cities in the United States, of which due notice will be given.

4. All persons who come without recommendations from others that can be relied on, must obtain security if required, or pay a certain sum in advance.

5. Money due for board must be paid every other week, unless an arrangement is made to the contrary, upon certain conditions.

6. No person received to be attended, to be out later than ten o'clock at night, or drink spirituous liquors.

7. People (who live in the city or country) who come to be attended once, and stay one or two nights, to pay \$3 for board and attendance.

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VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Preble, President of the Marine Society, Portland, Me.

"I am perfectly satisfied that it will answer the purpose of a common bed for seamen, and a life preserver in time of shipwreck."

Signed,

BENJ. WATERTHOUSE

Extract of a letter from Capt. Preble, President of the Marine Society, Portland, Me.

"I am perfectly satisfied that it will answer the purpose of a common bed for seamen, and a life preserver in time of shipwreck."

Signed,

ENOCH PREBLE.

Certificates of three gentlemen who witnessed the exhibition in Boston harbor—

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that we were present at the experiment made by Mr Knaap, on Saturday the 10th inst., with a Mattress, filled with grated cork, to sustain a person on the water, from the Castle to Long wharf, which proved successfull to our utmost satisfaction. We are happy to state that we are perfectly satisfied as it respects its property in securing persons from shipwreck as intended. We do therefore recommend their use, particularly to mariners, and venture to say, that their introduction on board of vessels, will prove highly important and valuable hereafter.

Signed,

JONATHAN A. BARRY

PRENTISS WHITNEY

W. M. T. BRAHMANN

copys sp 10

DR. WARNER'S PURIFYING VEGETABLE POWDERS, OR FAMILY BITTERS—yielding its strength to Wine or water.

As a security against counterfeits, the label will be signed by the wholesale agent, PARKER BARNES. Likewise the steel seal will be observed, as there is a spurious article, which has been found to purify the corrective.

In the spring of last year, every one is troubled more or less with a propensity to sleepiness by the use of this corrective

which can be obviated entirely. For purifying and eradicating all kinds of humors from the blood, even if they appear in any part of the body, it is much better and more efficacious than any external application; in fact I seldom knew it fail proving effectual. The patient will find it operates more in the blood than any other preparation they ever referred to; it is far better than salts, sulphur, cream tarter, or any other preparation of this kind, for when the blood is once purified with this corrective, it remains in an even temperature through the summer months. For a foul stomach, loss of general debility, weakness of limbs, want of appetite, bilious and liver complaints, headache, stupor, &c. For the estarch, which is generally occasioned by the impure state of the blood, there is nothing extant that has proved so efficacious as this purifying corrective. For all the above complaints it is seldom known to fail in proving an effectual remedy.

It is really worth the public attention, as every one is aware of the unpleasant, dull, heavy feeling, which very much troubled me while about my business, and by taking some of Warner's Purifying Powders, I have found it a perfect remedy, and with confidence recommend it to others who may be similarly affected.

ELIAS PIKE.

Boston, August 15th, 1833.

A. WATKINS, THOMSONIAN BOTANIC PHYSICIAN, Infirmary, Harvard street, (opposite 439 Washington-street, Boston)—It has been acquistited with and possessed of a right to use Dr. Samuel Thomson's Patent Vegetable Medicine, for the last 21 years, and administered them in Europe, and South & North America, (including the West India Islands) and with as much success as any other can, (with truth) boast of. In the nine months' practice he has had at the Harvard street Infirmary, he has not had the misfortune to lose a patient, although many of them had been for years in the hands of the members of the Medical Faculty, and are still known in Boston, it is unnecessary to enter very largely into a detail of success. The following are a few of his patients:—

Stephen Gore, (inquire at Thomas Holland's Beach street, Boston,) totally blind for about 5 months, one eye, nearly destroyed, general debility, legs swollen and lame—appeared completely charged with poisons. General health restored; eye sight good—could see to read (without glasses) in 5 courses, &c.

Francis Kemlo, 153 Court street, Boston, severe indigestion and spasms, cured in 3 courses, &c.

Thomas Pierson, of Roxbury, and keeps a stall in the new Market, Boston, (opposite) for the cure of the blood, and curing of the eyes, &c., for purifying for the blood, and curing of jaundice, and likewise removing the propensity to sleep, and has found it an effectual remedy.

JOHN B. FINN.

Boston, April 16th, 1832.

John, of Boston, certifies that he has taken Warner's Family Cure, or Purifying Powder for purifying the blood, and curing of jaundice, and likewise removing the propensity to sleep, and has found it an effectual remedy.

ELIAS PIKE.

Boston, April 16th, 1832.

John, of Boston, certifies that he has taken Warner's Family Cure, or Purifying Powder for purifying the blood, and curing of jaundice, and likewise removing the propensity to sleep, and has found it an effectual remedy.

JOHN B. FINN.

Boston, March 1, 1833.

Other reference to its efficacy may be had by calling on the agent. To be had at wholesale of my sole agent in this city, PARKER BARNES, No 423 Washington street, and retailed by all the principal Druggists, in Boston and vicinity. at 16mo

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